



Competent Jurisdiction P.L. 8 Stat.484



Great Law of Peace



**Allodial American National
Indigenous Tribal Government
Northeast Amexem Territories and Dominions**
~ The True and De Jure Natural Heirs and Inheritors to the Land ~
~ I. Self. Law. Am. Master. ~

Demandant:

**American Nationals / Moorish Americans /
Indigenous People / CLASS A*, status of:
State National; We the People**

**Title 22; Foreign Relations and Intercourse;
Page 954; Chapter2: Consular Courts;
Section 141: Judicial authority generally
[AA222141]**

) Respondent:

**) ISSUED TO: ALL MEMBERS OF THE
) DOMESTIC POLICE FORCES, US
) MARSHALS SERVICE, THE PROVOST
) MARSHAL, COUNTY SHERIFF'S,
) MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN BAR
) ASSOCIATION AND THE AMERICAN
) ARMED SERVICES
)
)**

**Affidavit of Fact
Lawful Public Notice and Injunction**

January 23rd 2023

**RE: CONSPIRACY AGAINST RIGHTS: DEPRIVATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS: on the American
National's / Moorish Americans / State Nationals/ natural birthright heirs and beneficiaries of the
land. Use and Abuse of Colored Laws, Codes, Statutes and Regulations.**

Lawful Public Notice and Injunction to: Commercial Policy Writers and Commercial Policy Enforcement
Agencies Including but Not Limited to the Commercial Courts, Probation Departments, Parole Departments,
Local Police, Et Al

**Affidavit of Lawful Public Notice and Injunction
P.L. 8 Stat. 484**

Notice to Principle is Notice to Agent. Notice to Agent is Notice to Principle

I, we, us, American Nationals, Moorish American, indigenous people, freehold by birthright, primogeniture & inheritance; aboriginal native American; heir of continental America; national people of the land; divine law; united states code of law-title 22, chapter 2 section 141 of a general and permanent character AA222141 not taxedⁱ: constitution-article 1 section 2 & 3; clause; treaties: are having our natural unalienable rights violated by **DOMESTIC POLICE FORCES, US MARSHALS, HIGHWAY STATE PATROL, AND COUNTY SHERIFFS** by choosing to ignore our allodial **American Nationalⁱⁱⁱ/State Nationalⁱⁱⁱ** - status and identification documents which in most situations results in our natural and unalienable rights being violated.

It is becoming obvious that the governmental agencies have been active in continuing administration and the collection of bonds of many forms when they were told by your superior authority, through the **Civil Orders July 4th,2014 and June 10th, 2014**, to cease and desist ALL unlawful activity resulting in a non-combatant state national natural rights being violated. These bonds include and not limited through the social security numbers that all citizens were unlawfully attached, while continuing to administrate and claim us as "CHATTEL" backing debts.

Hurtado v. People of the State of California, 110 U.S. 516
"The state cannot diminish rights of the people."

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The **UNIFIED MAINE COMMON LAW GRAND JURY, LEX NATURALES DEI GRATIA, Civil Orders July 4th, 2014 and June 10th, 2014^{iv}** states: Because these “State” and “Federal” entities have all functioned under conditions of non-disclosure and semantic deceit serving to promulgate fraud upon the organic states and the American people, they are all to be considered criminal syndicates to the extent that they have been aware of their status and have failed to correct their operations and representations. All contracts held by these organizations or assumed to be held by these organizations are **null and void for fraud**. These contracts include but are not limited to contracts **for sale, for labor, for trade, “citizenship” contracts, powers of attorney, licenses, mortgages, registrations, and application agreements** of all kinds. **ALL SIGNATURES OF AMERICAN STATE CITIZENS ACTING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF SEMANTIC DECEIT AND NON-DISCLOSURE ARE RESCINDED.**

American Negroes have in the past been considered “**US citizens**” because that is the only “**citizenship**” they were ever granted after the Civil War, a grave travesty of justice that resulted in them having only “**civil rights**” which are only *privileges* granted by the “US Congress” instead of the “**Natural and Unalienable Rights**” they are really heir to. They were *also* claimed as chattel backing the debts of the *United States’ prohibitions abolishing slavery and peonage*.

A prompt correction is available from the organic states by proclamation. The people in the organic states are granted full and *immediately recognizable status* as “**American Nationals**” owed all the “**Natural and Unalienable Rights**” of any other organic **State Citizen**, no matter which geographically defined state they may inhabit on the land. The only exceptions are those residents born **within (inside) the borders of the Insular States — District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, etc. —** who must **self-declare their status under Article 15 of The Universal Declaration of Human Rights**

IDENTIFICATION

On many occasions while traveling in our motor conveyance or locomotion, public officers: DOMESTIC POLICE FORCES, US MARSHALS SERVICE, THE PROVOST MARSHAL, COUNTY SHERIFFS, AND THE AMERICAN ARMED SERVICES, ignore and disregard our national identification and travel documents passing them off as fraudulent documents to continue to look for Social Security Numbers, Driver’s License, etc., documents that they would use to try to either attach you to the United States of America (minor) jurisdiction, to access a Cestui Que Vie Trust or to exercise overexertion of power and sometimes enforced disappearance. These acts are **un-constitutional**, violates the: **The Constitution of the United States – PUBLIC STATUTE AT LARGE, VOLUME 1 Page 10-22^v, Treaty with Morocco 1787 and 1836 – PUBLIC STATUTE AT LARGE, VOLUME 8^{vi}, AD RIP^{vii}, THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFEDERACY – KAYANEREHKOWA – GREAT LAW OF PEACE^{viii},** and our natural and unalienable rights.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Section 1028 of Title 18: designates three special non-federal identification documents and gives them preferred treatment. These three documents, in the **absence** of a **national identity card** See (attached), are the prime means by which an individual establishes his identity in the United States. The three documents are: (A) **birth certificate**; (B) **driver’s license**; and (C) **personal identification card**.

[B] “**Driver’s License**” is to state that a **PARTICULAR PERSON** is authorized to operate a vehicle upon the public roadways. **It was not intended to establish one’s identity.** Because of the **absence** of a **better document**, however, the driver’s license eventually has become “commonly accepted” as the “**national identity card**.” Section 1028 covers both domestic as well as foreign government issued driver’s licenses pursuant to *18 U.S.C. § 1028*.

Pursuant to **AD RIP – AMERICAN DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE** see (attached)

Indigenous people have the right to self-identification.

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SECTION ONE: Indigenous Peoples. Scope of Application

Article I.

2. **Self-identification as indigenous peoples** will be a fundamental criteria for determining to whom this Declaration applies.

The states shall respect the right to such self-identification as indigenous, individually, or collectively, in keeping with the practices and institutions of each indigenous people.

Article XXI. Right to autonomy or self-government

1. **Indigenous peoples**, in exercising their right to **self-determination**, have the **right to autonomy or self-government** in matters relating to their internal and local affairs, as well as ways and means for financing their autonomous functions.

2. **Indigenous peoples** have the right to maintain and develop their own decision-making institutions. They also have the right to participate in the decision making in matters which would affect their rights. They may do so directly or through their representatives, and accordance with their own norms, procedures, and traditions. They also have the right to equal opportunities to access and to participate fully and effectively as peoples in all national institutions and fora, including deliberative bodies.

Article XXII. Indigenous law and jurisdiction

1. **Indigenous peoples** have the right to promote, develop and maintain their institutional structures and their distinctive customs, spirituality, traditions, procedures, practices and, in the cases where they exist, juridical systems or customs, in accordance with international human rights standards.

2. **The indigenous law and legal systems shall be recognized and respected by the national, regional, and international legal systems.**

3. The matters referring to indigenous persons or to their rights or interests in the jurisdiction of each state shall be conducted so as to provide for the right of the indigenous people to full representation with dignity and equality before the law. Consequently, they are entitled, without discrimination, to equal protection and benefit of the law, including the use of linguistic and cultural interpreters.

4. **The States shall take effective measures in conjunction with indigenous peoples to ensure the implementation of this article.**

Article IX. Juridical personality

The states shall recognize fully the juridical personality of the indigenous peoples, respecting indigenous forms of organization and promoting the full exercise of the rights recognized in this Declaration.

Article X. Rejection of assimilation

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain, express, and freely develop their cultural identity in all respects, free from any external attempt at assimilation.

2. The States shall not carry out, adopt, support, or favor any policy to assimilate the indigenous peoples or to destroy their cultures.

BE THIS A PUBLIC REMINDER AND A CALL TO PUT ON PUBLIC

that pursuant to *Kolender v. Lawon (461 U.S.352, 1983)* the United States Supreme Court ruled that a police officer could not arrest a citizen merely for refusing to present identification.

PUBLIC SAFETY

I, we, us, American Nationals, Moorish American, indigenous people are firm believers in public safety. We the People, state nationals of the land understand that sovereignty and self-governance come with a great responsibility and that health, welfare, and public safety is priority on the land.

BE THIS A PUBLIC REMINDER AND A CALL TO PUT ON PUBLIC NOTICE

that pursuant to *Christy V, Elliot, 216 I 131, 74 HE 1035, LRA in S 1905 -1910: California V. Farley 98*

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CE D RPT. 89, 20 CA 3D 1032 1971 in (1771), traveling in an automobile on the public road was not a threat to the public safety or health and constituted no hazard to the public, and such a traveler owed no other duty to the public (eg. The State); he / she and his / her auto, have an equal right to and on the roadways / highways as horses and wagons, etc.; **THE SAME RIGHT IS STILL SUBSTANTIAL RULE**, and that **speeding, running stop signs, traveling without license plates, or registration**, are not threats to the public safety, and thus, are **NOT ARRESTABLE OFFENSES**.

[State] Police Power extends only to immediate threats to public safety, health, welfare, etc., . . . which **driving**, and speeding are not? Pursuant to **Michigan v. Duke 266 US, 476 Led At 449; California v. Farley 98 CED Rpt. 89, 20 CA 3d 1032 (1971)**

RIGHT TO TRAVEL

BE THIS A PUBLIC REMINDER AND A CALL TO PUT ON PUBLIC NOTICE concerning **The Right to Travel; The Right to Mode of Conveyance; The Right to Locomotion** are all **Absolute Rights**, and the Police **cannot** make void the exercise of Rights. **State v. Armstead, 60 s. 778, 779, 781**

BE THIS A PUBLIC REMINDER AND A CALL TO PUT ON PUBLIC NOTICE that pursuant to **Chicago Motor Coach v Chicago 337 Illinois 200, 169 NE, ALR, Ligare v. Chicago 139 ILL. 46, 28 HE 934, Boone v. Clark 214 SW 697, 25 AM jur(1st), Highway , sec 163**, The use of highways for the purpose of travel and transportation is not a mere privilege, but **a common and Fundamental Right of which the public and Natural Beings cannot be deprived.**

"Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation which would abrogate them." **Miranda vs. Arizona, 384 US 436, 491.**

and...

"The claim and exercise of a constitutional Right cannot be converted into a crime." **Miller vs. U.S., 230 F. 486, 489.**

and...

"There can be no sanction or penalty imposed upon one because of this exercise of constitutional Rights." **Snerer vs. Cullen, 481 F. 946.**

"The use of the highways for the purpose of travel and transportation is not a mere privilege, but a common and fundamental Right of which the public and the individual cannot be rightfully deprived."
[emphasis added] **Chicago Motor Coach vs. Chicago, 169 NE 22; Ligare vs. Chicago, 28 NE 934; Boon vs. Clark, 214 SSW 607; 25 Am.Jur. (1st) Highways Sect.163.**

"The Right of the Citizen to travel upon the public highways and to transport his property thereon, either by horse drawn carriage or by automobile, is not a mere privilege which a city can prohibit or permit at will, but a common Right which he has under the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." [emphasis added]
Thompson vs. Smith, 154 SE 579.

So we can see that a Citizen has a Right to travel upon the public highways by automobile and the Citizen cannot be rightfully deprived of his Liberty. So where does the misconception that the use of the public road is always and only a privilege come from?

"...For while a Citizen has the Right to travel upon the public

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highways and to transport his property thereon, that Right does not extend to the use of the highways, either in whole or in part, as a place for private gain. For the latter purpose no person has a vested right to use the highways of the state, but is a privilege or a license which the legislature may grant or withhold at its discretion." **State vs. Johnson, 243 P. 1073; Hadfield, supra; Cummins vs. Homes, 155 P. 171; Packard vs. Banton, 44 S.Ct. 256;** and other cases too numerous to mention.

Here the court held that a Citizen has the Right to travel upon the public highways, but that he did not have the right to conduct business upon the highways. On this point of law all authorities are unanimous.

"Heretofore the court has held, and we think correctly, that while a Citizen has the Right to travel upon the public highways and to transport his property thereon, that Right does not extend to the use of the highways, either in whole or in part, as a place of business for private gain." **Barney vs. Board of Railroad Commissioners, 17 P.2d 82; Willis vs. Buck, 263 P.1 982.**

and...

"The right of the citizen to travel upon the highway and to transport his property thereon, in the ordinary course of life and business, differs radically and obviously from that of one who makes the highway his place of business for private gain in the running of a stagecoach or omnibus." **State vs. City of Spokane, 186 P. 864.**

"the right of the Citizen to travel upon the highway and to transport his property thereon in the ordinary course of life and business, differs radically and obviously from that of one who makes the highway his place of business and uses it for private gain in the running of a stagecoach or omnibus. The former is the usual and ordinary right of the Citizen, a right common to all, while the latter is special, unusual, and extraordinary." **Ex Parte Dickey, (Dickey vs. Davis), 85 SE 781.**

and...

"The right of the Citizen to travel upon the public highways and to transport his property thereon, in the ordinary course of life and business, is a common right which he has under the right to enjoy life and liberty, to acquire and possess property, and to pursue happiness and safety. It includes the right, in so doing, to use the ordinary and usual conveyances of the day, and under the existing modes of travel, includes the right to drive a horse drawn carriage or wagon thereon or to operate an automobile thereon, for the usual and ordinary purpose of life and business." **Teche Lines vs. Danforth, Miss., 12 S.2d 784; Thompson vs. Smith, supra.**

There is no dissent among various authorities as to this position. (See Am.Jur. [1st] Const. Law, 329 and corresponding Am. Jur. [2nd].)

As we can see, the distinction between a "Right" to use the public roads and a "privilege" to use the public roads is drawn upon the line of "using the road as a place of business" and the various state courts have held so. But what have the U.S. courts held on this point?

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"First, it is well established law that the highways of the state are public property, and their primary and preferred use is for private purposes, and that their use for purposes of gain is special and extraordinary which, generally at least, the legislature may prohibit or condition as it sees fit." **Stephenson vs. Rinford, 287 US 251; Pachard vs Banton, 264 US 140, and cases cited; Frost and F. Trucking Co. vs. Railroad Commission, 271 US 592; Railroad commission vs. Inter-City Forwarding Co., 57 SW.2d 290; Parlett Cooperative vs. Tidewater Lines, 164 A. 313.**

So what is a privilege to use the roads? By now it should be apparent even to the "learned" that an attempt to use the road as a place of business is a privilege. The distinction must be drawn between...

1. Travelling upon and transporting one's property upon the public roads, which is our Right; and...
2. Using the public roads as a place of business or a main instrumentality of business, which is a privilege.

"[The roads]...are constructed and maintained at public expense, and no person therefore, can insist that he has, or may acquire, a vested right to their use in carrying on a commercial business." **Ex Parte Sterling, 53 SW.2d 294; Barney vs. Railroad Commissioners, 17 P.2d 82; Stephenson vs. Binford, supra.**

DEFINITIONS

In order to understand the correct application of the statute in question, we must first define the terms used in connection with this point of law. As will be shown, many terms used today do not, in their legal context, mean what we assume they mean, thus resulting in the misapplication of statutes in the instant case.

AUTOMOBILE AND MOTOR VEHICLE

There is a clear distinction between an automobile and a motor vehicle. An automobile has been defined as:

"The word 'automobile' connotes a pleasure vehicle designed for the transportation of persons on highways." **American Mutual Liability Ins. Co., vs. Chaput, 60 A.2d 118, 120; 95 NH 200.**

While the distinction is made clear between the two as the courts have stated:

"A motor vehicle or automobile for hire is a motor vehicle, other than an automobile stage, used for the transportation of persons for which remuneration is received." **International Motor Transit Co. vs. Seattle, 251 P. 120.**

The term 'motor vehicle' is different and broader than the word 'automobile.'" **City of Dayton vs. DeBrosse, 23 NE.2d 647, 650; 62 Ohio App. 232.**

The distinction is made very clear in Title 18 USC 31:

"Motor vehicle" means every description or other contrivance propelled or drawn by mechanical power and used for commercial purposes on the highways in the transportation of passengers, or passengers and property.

"Used for commercial purposes" means the carriage of persons or

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property for any fare, fee, rate, charge or other considerations, or directly or indirectly in connection with any business, or other undertaking intended for profit.

Clearly, an automobile is private property in use for private purposes, while a motor vehicle is a machine which may be used upon the highways for trade, commerce, or hire.

TRAVEL

The term "travel" is a significant term and is defined as:

"The term 'travel' and 'traveler' are usually construed in their broad and general sense...so as to include all those who rightfully use the highways viatically (when being reimbursed for expenses) and who have occasion to pass over them for the purpose of business, convenience, or pleasure." [emphasis added] 25 Am.Jur. (1st) Highways, Sect.427, p.717.

"Traveler -- One who passes from place to place, whether for pleasure, instruction, business, or health." **Lockett vs. State, 47 Ala. 45; Bovier's Law Dictionary, 1914 ed., p. 3309.**

"Travel -- To journey or to pass through or over; as a country district, road, etc. To go from one place to another, whether on foot, or horseback, or in any conveyance as a train, an automobile, carriage, ship, or aircraft; Make a journey." Century Dictionary, p.2034.

Therefore, the term "travel" or "traveler" refers to one who uses a conveyance to go from one place to another, and included all those who use the highways as a matter of Right.

Notice that in all these definitions the phrase "for hire" never occurs. This term "travel" or "traveler" implies, by definition, one who uses the road as a means to move from one place to another.

Therefore, one who uses the road in the ordinary course of life and business for the purpose of travel and transportation is a traveler.

DRIVER

The term "driver" in contradistinction to "traveler," is defined as:

"Driver -- One employed in conducting a coach, carriage, wagon, or other vehicle..." **Bovier's Law Dictionary, 1914 ed., p. 940.**

Notice that this definition includes one who is "employed" in conducting a vehicle. It should be self-evident that this person could not be "travelling" on a journey, but is using the road as a place of business.

OPERATOR

Today we assume that a "traveler" is a "driver," and a "driver" is an "operator." However, this is not the case.

"It will be observed from the language of the ordinance that a distinction is to be drawn between the terms 'operator' and 'driver'; the 'operator' of the service car being the person who is licensed to have the car on the streets in the business of carrying passengers for hire; while the 'driver' is the one who actually drives the car.



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However, in the actual prosecution of business, it was possible for the same person to be both 'operator' and 'driver.'" **Newbill vs. Union Indemnity Co., 60 SE.2d 658.**

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To further clarify the definition of an "operator" the court observed that this was a vehicle "for hire" and that it was in the business of carrying passengers.

This definition would seem to describe a person who is using the road as a place of business, or in other words, a person engaged in the "privilege" of using the road for gain.

This definition, then, is a further clarification of the distinction mentioned earlier, and therefore:

1. Travelling upon and transporting one's property upon the public roads as a matter of Right meets the definition of a traveler.
2. Using the road as a place of business as a matter of privilege meets the definition of a driver or an operator or both.

SHERIFF'S

Question:

Are you a Policy Enforcer or an upholder of the Constitution?

GENERAL RULE

"The general rule is that an unconstitutional statute, though having the form and name of law, is in reality no law, but is wholly void and ineffective for any purpose, since its unconstitutionality dates from the time of its enactment... In legal contemplation, it is as inoperative as if it had never been passed... Since an unconstitutional law is void, the general principles follow that it imposes no duties, confers no right, creates no office, bestows no power or authority on anyone, affords no protection and justifies no acts performed under it... A void act cannot be legally consistent with a valid one. An unconstitutional law cannot operate to supersede any existing law. Indeed, insofar as a statute runs counter to the fundamental law of the land, (the Constitution) it is superseded thereby. No one is bound to obey an unconstitutional law and no courts are bound to enforce it." **Bonnett v. Vallier, 116 N.W. 885, 136 Wis. 193 (1908); NORTON v. SHELBY COUNTY, 118 U.S. 425 (1886)**

SHERIFF AND THE COURT

State and County Courts are Courts of Record. In some cases, city courts are Courts of Record. For instance, New York City Courts are Courts of Record, but all other city courts in New York State are Not Courts of Record. Look in the Ohio State Constitution which will list these courts. **All other courts are called nisi prius courts**, also called administrative courts. These courts are not Courts of Record. Unless the Ohio Constitution says differently all city, town and village courts are **not** Courts of Record. Bouvier's Law defines nisi prius courts: ***"Where courts bearing this name exist in the United States, they are instituted by statutory provision (not Constitutional)."***

Nisi prius is a Latin term Black's Law states: *"Prius means first. Nisi means unless. A nisi prius procedure is a procedure to which a party FIRST agrees UNLESS he objects. A rule of procedure in courts is that if a party fails to object to something, then it means he agrees to it. A nisi procedure is a procedure to which a person has failed to object A "nisi prius court" is a court which will proceed unless a party objects. The agreement to proceed is obtained from the parties first."*

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The United States Supreme Court said concerning “*Courts of Record and Courts Not of Record; the former being those whose acts and judicial proceedings are enrolled, or recorded, for a perpetual memory and testimony, and which have power to fine or imprison for contempt. Courts not of record are those of inferior dignity, which have no power to fine or imprison, and in which the proceedings are not enrolled or recorded.*” **3 Bl. Comm. 24; 3 Steph. Comm. 383; The Thomas Fletcher, C.C.Ga., 24 F. 481; Ex parte Thistleton, 52 Cal 225; Erwin v. U.S., D.C.Ga., 37 F. 488, 2 L.R.A. 229; Heininger v. Davis, 96 Ohio St. 205, 117 N.E. 229, 231.**

The Sheriff has a duty to provide Law Enforcement officers in all courts of Record, often called Bailiffs, which means guardian or steward, who are a Sheriff’s Deputy, in all Courts of Record. Like the Sheriff Deputies, are to have a “proper education”. It is the duty of the Sheriff to make sure that his Deputies have a “proper education”.

The Bailiff is not in the Courtroom as a private body guard for the judge, (s)he is there to protect the People and the judge who is also one of the People. He is there to keep the peace by making sure the Law of the Land is being adhered to and that unalienable rights are not being violated.

If the Sheriff perceives that the judge, or any other elected or appointed official for that matter, is breaking the law, the best way to proceed is to get an indictment before making an arrest. **Don’t trust the gatekeeper**, because he is likely to help the judge. Judges and prosecutors are both elected, both political, both BAR members, both lawyers and have a close working relationship and therefore, are likely to share a comradery. Go see the Grand Jury directly and secure an indictment.

SHERIFF AND WARRANTS

AMENDMENT IV: “The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.”

According to Black’s Law Dictionary, the word oath, in its broadest sense, includes "all forms of attestation by which a party signifies that (s)he is bound in conscience by "a solemn and formal declaration or asseveration that an affidavit is true. **No warrant, including a federal warrant** is to be served without going through the Sheriff’s office. Any warrant without a sworn affidavit and a judge’s wet ink signature (not a stamp) is not an executable warrant. It is the Sheriff’s duty to make sure that all warrants, federal or state, served within their county passes constitutional scrutiny; IRS warrants rarely pass constitutional scrutiny. For example the IRS has a form 4490 called Proof of Claim for Internal Revenue Taxes, which is an affidavit form that must be filled out and sworn to, without which the warrant with the wet ink signature is not executable.

SHERIFF AND THE COUNTY JAIL

Before the Sheriff is to accept any prisoner, he is to make sure that due process has been exercised. If a court sends a prisoner sentenced to be incarcerated and there was no indictment and petit jury (trial by 12 jurists) before the sentencing, the prisoner is now a victim who was not given due process. The Sheriff cannot accept that prisoner. Unfortunately, because of ignorance, County Jails are filled with such prisoners. Black’s Law defines an “infamous crime” as a crime punishable by imprisonment.

Amendment V: “No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise, infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a

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Grand Jury.”

Amendment VI: “In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury...”

THE SHERIFF cannot accept any prisoners that were tried in Courts “**Not of Record**” because they are nisi prius courts and **DO NOT** have the power to fine or incarcerate.

“Courts not of record are those of inferior dignity, which have no power to fine or imprison, and in which the proceedings are not enrolled or recorded.” **3 Bl. Comm. 24; 3 Steph. Comm. 383; The Thomas Fletcher, C.C.Ga., 24 F. 481; Ex parte Thistleton, 52 Cal 225; Erwin v. U.S., D.C.Ga., 37 F. 488, 2 L.R.A. 229; Heininger v. Davis, 96 Ohio St. 205, 117 N.E. 229, 231.**

Law Enforcement - A sheriff always has the power to make arrests within his or her own county. Some states extend this authority to adjacent counties or to the entire state. Many sheriffs' offices also perform routine patrol functions such as traffic control, accident investigations, and transportation of prisoners. Larger departments may perform criminal investigations, and some unusually large sheriffs' offices command an air patrol, a mounted patrol, or a marine patrol. Sheriffs still enlist the aid of the citizens. The National Neighborhood Watch Program, sponsored by the National Sheriffs' Association, allows citizens and law enforcement officials to cooperate in keeping communities safe. This is why the new mission of the Indiana Sheriffs' Association and their slogan is “Building Communities of Trust in ALL 92 Indiana Counties.”

As the sheriffs' law enforcement duties become more extensive and complex, new career opportunities exist for people with specialized skills: underwater diving, piloting, boating, skiing, radar technology, communications, computer technology, accounting, emergency medicine, and foreign languages (especially Spanish, French, and Vietnamese.)

Any Sheriff unable to understand and enforce “**The General Rule**” violates his oath of office and wars against God and We the People. For the Sherriff to correct this error there are only two choices:

(1)study and show thyself approved by your oath
or

(2) resign the office of Sheriff. It is also the duty of every Sherriff to train their Deputies in the Law of the Land. This is the very purpose of this book; to train up our Sheriffs and deputies in the way they should conduct themselves and not depart from it.

It has become agonizingly obvious through communicating with many Sheriffs and their deputies across the Nation, that the majority of them are not properly educated and do not understand their oath and authority.

RIGHTS AND REMEDY

For every right, there is a remedy; where there is no remedy, there is no right.

Alia tentanda via est – We must try another way.

There is a sure possibility that we can all live in harmonious enjoyment of all Human Rights with which we were all individually and collectively born to.

A prompt correction by a complete acknowledgement, and remedy via the **termination of the unlawful secondary contracts** provided to those individuals employed and at all levels of governmental agencies in the [Continental America]. American People; We the People, in whom you are primarily bound by contract, to

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uphold the Constitution for the united States of America and the Ohio Republic to protect.

BE THIS A PUBLIC REMINDER AND A CALL TO PUT ON PUBLIC NOTICE

that pursuant to **The Declaration on the Rights of The Indigenous Peoples Article VI**, Indigenous peoples have collective rights that are indispensable for their existence, well-being, and integral development as peoples. In that regard, States recognize and respect the right of indigenous peoples to their collective action. Be you reminded that you are a representative of the “States,” etc. and pursuant to the article continuing and saying that “States” shall promote, with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples, the harmonious coexistence of the rights and systems of different population groups and cultures, it shall be your duty to represent the “States” correctly.

pursuant to: **Shuttlesworth v. Birmingham, 373 US 262 “If the state converts a liberty into a privilege, the citizen can engage in the right with impunity.”**

Pursuant to: **Civil Orders of June 10th, 2014, and July 4th, 2014, Issued to All Members of the Domestic Police Forces, US Marshals Service, the Provost Marshal, Members of the American Bar Association and the American Armed Services:** governmental services corporations have always been under commercial contract to provide services to the American people and have **acted against** their employers, as employees.

RECOGNIZE, that blatant semantic deceits by officers of the federal corporation and officials of the corporate United States amount to purposeful constructive fraud against *their employers*, **the American organic states**. To try to overcome this obstacle, members of the “US Congress” contrived a “complex regulatory scheme” by which they established their own “State” governments and have tried to claim that they have been “at war” with the American people, while relying upon the organic states for their own sustenance, and have falsely claimed that they have established “exclusive legislative jurisdiction” over the original states of the Union by these **acts of self-interested fraud carried out against their employers and benefactors**.

Section 242 of Title 18 makes it a crime for a person acting under color of any law to willfully deprive a person of a right or privilege protected by the **Constitution or laws of the United States**.

Section 241 of Title 18 makes it unlawful for two or more persons to agree to **injure, threaten, or intimidate** a person in the United States in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States or because of his or her having exercised such a right.

pursuant to: **The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**

Article 40, Indigenous peoples have **the right to access to and prompt decision through just and fair procedures for the resolution of conflicts and disputes** with States or other parties, **as well as to effective remedies for all infringements of their individual and collective rights**. Such a decision shall give due consideration to the customs, traditions, rules, and legal systems of the indigenous peoples concerned and international human rights.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE DOMESTIC POLICE FORCES, US MARSHALS SERVICE, THE PROVOST MARSHAL, COUNTY SHERIFF’S, MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION AND THE AMERICAN ARMED SERVICES: If you have there any objections to above facts then please provide substantive evidence to prove the above facts in facts to be in error, to be false, to be incorrect, or to be untrue and I demand that you provide the Constitutional Laws, Acts of State, Congressional Acts, Legislation, or provisionary that grants the authorization of ANY officer or AGENCY of the State of Ohio, County to continue with violation of our natural unalienable rights, compromising a: state national / american national / moorish american / indigenous people / equal protection of the law, compromising and impeding our free egress across our land that I, we, us, is naturally heir and beneficiary to. **Further lawful action may be taken against you in your public and/or private compacity if violation of our natural and unalienable rights persists.**

Private Response to Public Notice Is Retaliation

True and De Jure Natural Peoples – Heirs to the Land

Page 11 of the 27



Competent Jurisdiction P.L. 8 Stat.484



Great Law of Peace



SATISFACTION OF A LIEN. In commerce a lien or claim can be satisfied in any one of three ways. (Gen. 2-3; Mat. 4; Revelation.).

- By someone rebutting your affidavit, with another affidavit of his own, point by point, until the matter is resolved as to whose is correct, in case of non-resolution.
- You convene a Sheriff's common law jury, based on the Seventh Amendment, concerning a dispute involving a claim of more than \$20. Or, you can use three disinterested parties to make judgment.
- The only other way to satisfy a lien is to pay it.

**THE CODE OF THE LAWS
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OF A GENERAL AND PERMANENT CHARACTER**



IN FORCE

JANUARY 3, 1935

1934 EDITION

CONSOLIDATED, CODIFIED, SET FORTH, AND PUBLISHED IN 1935
IN THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY NINTH YEAR
OF THE REPUBLIC

[WITH ANCILLARIES AND INDEX]

**Note: Treatise and Commentary by Bro. Taj Tarik Bey,
Moors Order Of The Roundtable
FOR INSTRUCTIONAL PURPOSES ONLY**

Charles Mosley Bey Ph.D., L.L.D., a 3rd, 33rd, 360 degree Master Mason, Free Moorish Master Astrologer and Moorish Constitution Law Giver (Isonimi) has copyright certificates registered in the United States Department of Justice under Truth AI-Library of Congress Copyright Office - which reveal. At law, the conditions of Intercourse between the Indigenous Moors and the occupational European Nations, with whom the Moors have Treaties. This affirms the pre - existing Status of the Moors in all matters of Interchange, Commerce and Law with the European side of the Nation. The specific Copyright certificate of note: Clock of Destiny Moorish American Nationality Card of Identification, with Zodiac Constitution, has:

* REGISTRATION NO. **AA222141** CLASS A *

THIS NUMBER REFERS TO:

THE CODE OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OF A GENERAL AND PERMANENT CHARACTER
IN FORCE JANUARY 3, 1935 1934 EDITION

Title 22: Chapter 2: Section 141

TITLE 22: FOREIGN RELATIONS AND INTERCOURSE PAGE 954

Chapter 2: Consular Courts

Section 141: Judicial authority generally. To carry into full effect the provisions of the treaties of the United States with certain foreign countries.

Private Response to Public Notice Is Retaliation

True and De Jure Natural Peoples – Heirs to the Land

Page 12 of the 27



Great Law of Peace



Competent Jurisdiction P.L. 8 Stat.484

Additional Certificate of Registration of a Claim to Copyright

This is to certify that the statements set forth
in the attached have been made a part of the
records of the Copyright Office with claim
of copyright registered under number

In testimony whereof, the seal of this office
is affixed hereto on

AA 222141

June 30, 2021



Shirley Perlman

United States Register of Copyrights and Director

Copyright 10/2020

6. Name

(City)

(Zone)

(State)

10-60820-1

Address

Private Response to Public Notice Is Retaliation

True and De Jure Natural Peoples – Heirs to the Land

Page 13 of the 27



Great Law of Peace



Competent Jurisdiction P.L. 8 Stat.484



APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF A CLAIM TO COPYRIGHT IN A BOOK PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

REGISTRATION NO.

AA 222141

CLASS

A

DO NOT WRITE HERE

FORM A

INSTRUCTIONS.—Fill in the applicable items on all pages. Pages 1 and 2 should be original copies either printed with pen and ink or typewritten. Page 1a will be returned to you as your Certificate of Registration and therefore should be filled in with care to agree with page 1. Carbon paper may be used for page 1a, but as most carbons will smudge, the Certificate will look neater if typed separately. Mail all pages to the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C., together with two copies of the work and the registration fee of \$4. Make your remittance payable to the Register of Copyrights. See page 2a for full instructions.

1. COPYRIGHT CLAIMANT OR CLAIMANTS (Full NAMES and ADDRESSES):

Charles Mosley Bey
2633 E. 5th St. Cleveland 4, Ohio

2. TITLE OF WORK

*Clock of Destiny Moorish Identification Card
With the Zodiac Constitution*

3. AUTHORS (Includes Editors, Translators, etc.) Full name, pseudonym, if any, and year of birth and, if dead, year of death, are requested for cataloging purposes. Citizenship must be given.

(a) Name *Charles Mosley Bey* Citizenship _____
(First) (Middle) (Last) (Give name of country)

Domicile *2633 E. 5th St.* Birth *26/97* Death _____
(Address) (Year) (Year)

(b) Name _____ Citizenship *Moorish American*
(First) (Middle) (Last) (Give name of country)

Domicile _____ Birth _____ Death _____
(Address) (Year) (Year)

4. (a) Check one of the following ONLY if your book is:

☒ A revised edition of a previously published book.

☐ A translation.

☐ A serial republished in book form with new matter.

☐ United States edition of a book first published abroad on (Date) _____
in the English language and registered under Ad Interim No. _____

(b) If checked above give title and author of original publication (if different from present book). Give brief statement of new matter in this edition.

Charles Mosley Bey
Clock of Destiny Moorish American Nationality Card or
Identification--With Zodiac Constitution

5. SEND CERTIFICATE TO: (If refund or other communications are to be sent to another person, give his name in space 6.)

Name *Charles Mosley Bey*
Address *2633 E. 5th St.*
Cleveland 4 Ohio
(City) (Zone) (State)

FOR COPYRIGHT OFFICE USE ONLY	
APPLICATION AND AFFIDAVIT RECEIVED	
SEP 10 1952	
TWO COPIES RECEIVED	
JUN 3 1952	
FEE RECEIVED \$50.54	
JUL 29 1952	

6. Name _____ Address _____

Private Response to Public Notice Is Retaliation

True and De Jure Natural Peoples – Heirs to the Land

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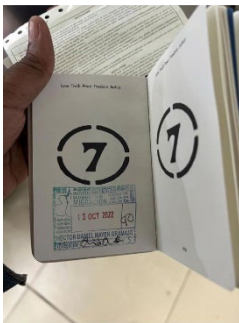


Great Law of Peace

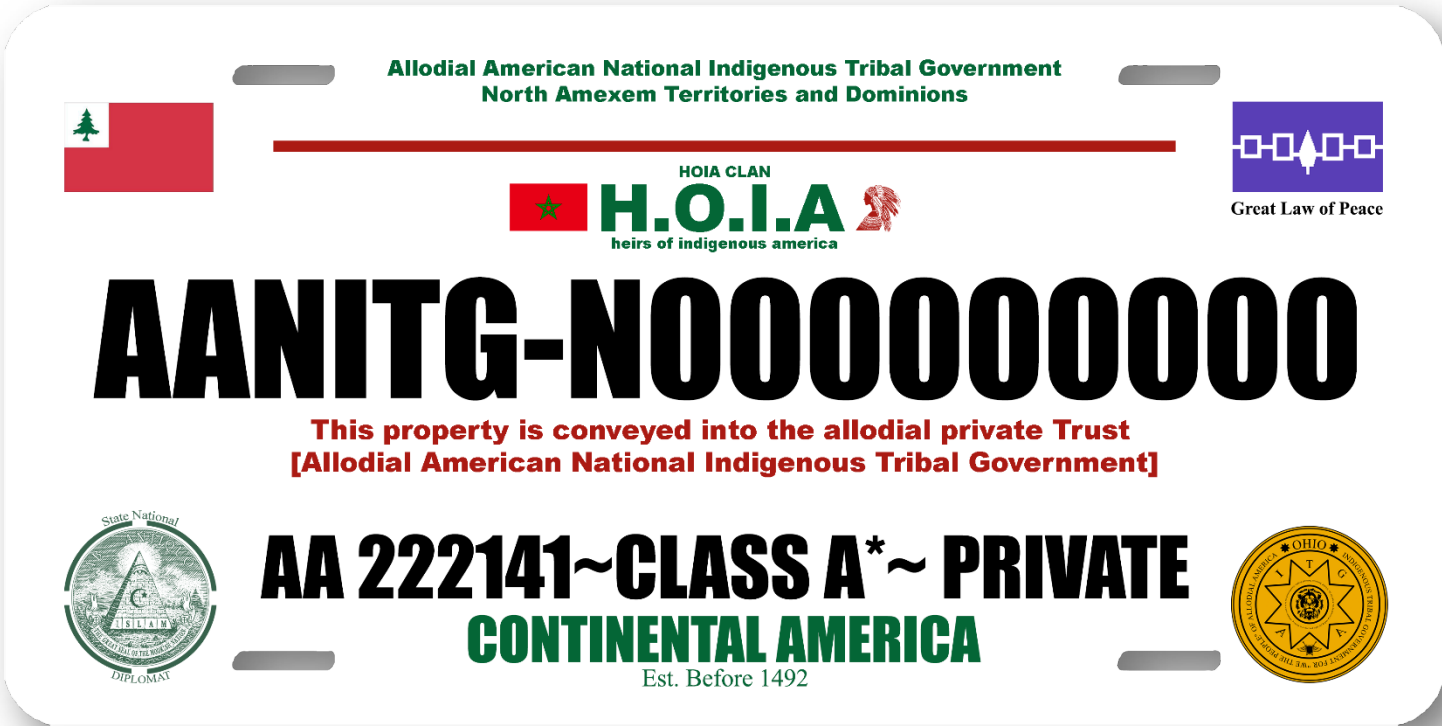


Competent Jurisdiction P.L. 8 Stat.484

Allodial American National Identification and travel document



Conveyance Plates



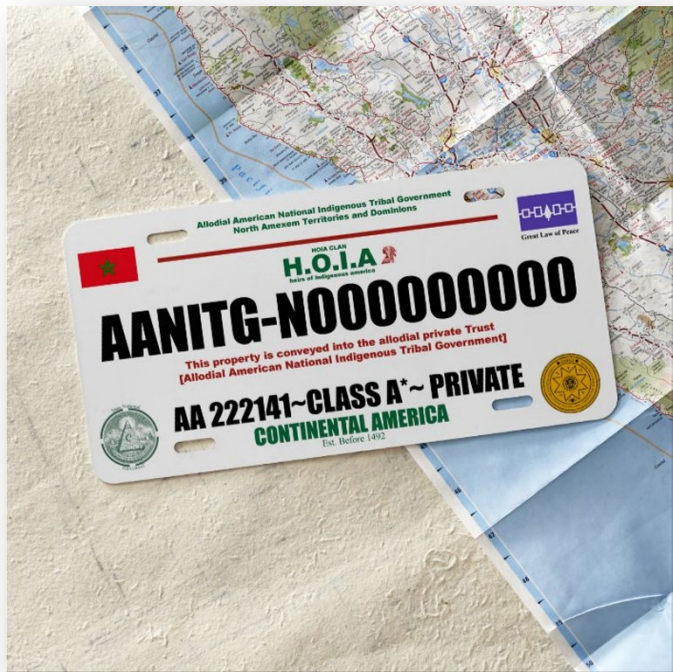
Private Response to Public Notice Is Retaliation
True and De Jure Natural Peoples – Heirs to the Land
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Great Law of Peace



Competent Jurisdiction P.L. 8 Stat.484





Great Law of Peace



Competent Jurisdiction P.L. 8 Stat.484

FEE SCHEDULE

Private Easements Schedule

Penalty for Private Use \$250,000

Public Easements Schedule

Penalty for Public Use \$250,000

These fees will be mandated upon the informant listed on the traffic citation ticket(s), arrestwarrants, detention orders, seizure orders.

Produce trade name materials:

a.	Name	\$	50,000.00
b.	Driver’s License Number	\$	50,000.00
c.	Social Security Number	\$	100,000.00
d.	Retinal Scans	\$	5,000,000.00
e.	Fingerprinting	\$	250,000.00
f.	Photographing	\$	250,000.00
g.	<u>DNA</u>	\$	5,000,000.00
	1. Mouth swab	\$	5,000,000.00
	2. Blood samples	\$	5,000,000.00
	3. Urine samples	\$	5,000,000.00
	4. Breathalyzer testing	\$	5,000,000.00
	5. Hair samples	\$	5,000,000.00
	6. Skin samples	\$	5,000,000.00
	7. Clothing samples	\$	5,000,000.00
	8. Forced giving of fluids/samples	\$	5,000,000.00

Issue Traffic citations and tickets of any traffic nature:

a.	Citations	\$	75,000.00
b.	Warning issued on Paper Ticket	\$	25,000.00

Appearance in court because of traffic citations:

a.	Time in court	\$ 75,000/hr with 1 hour min.
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Private Response to Public Notice Is Retaliation



Great Law of Peace



Competent Jurisdiction P.L. 8 Stat.484

- | | | |
|----|--------------------|---------|
| b. | If Fine is imposed | 500,000 |
|----|--------------------|---------|

Car / Personal Property Trespass, Carjacking, Theft, Interference with Commerce:

- | | | |
|----|---|------------|
| a. | Agency by Estoppel | 50,000 |
| b. | Color of Law | 250,000 |
| c. | Implied Color of Law | 250,000.00 |
| d. | Criminal Coercion | 500,000 |
| e. | Criminal Contempt of court | 500,000 |
| f. | Estoppel by Election | 350,000 |
| g. | Estoppel by Laches | 350,000 |
| h. | Equitable Estoppel | 500,000 |
| i. | Fraud | 1,000,000 |
| j. | Fraud upon the court | 2,000,000 |
| k. | Larceny | 250,000 |
| l. | Grand Larceny | 250,000 |
| m. | Larceny by Extortion | 1,000,000 |
| n. | Larceny by Trick | 1,000,000 |
| o. | Obstruction of Justice | 500,000 |
| p. | Obtaining Property by False Pretenses | 1,000,000 |
| q. | Simulating Legal Process | 1,000,000 |
| r. | Vexatious Litigation | 5,000,000 |
| s. | Trespass upon Motor Conveyance | 100,000 |
| t. | Unauthorized Relocation of Motor Conveyance | 100,000 |
| u. | Seizure of Motor Conveyance | \$100,000 |
| v. | Theft of License Plate | \$10,000 |
| w. | Unlawful Lien on Motor Conveyance | \$100,000 |

Private Response to Public Notice Is Retaliation

True and De Jure Natural Peoples – Heirs to the Land



Use of trade name protected material under threat, duress, and/ or coercion:

a.	Name written by the informant	\$250,000
b.	Drivers License written by informant	\$150,000
c.	Social Security Number written by informant	\$150,000
d.	Miscellaneous Material written by informant	\$500,000

Produce any personal information/property for any kind of business interaction:

a.	Financial Information	100,000
b.	Property inside of motor vehicle	150,000

Time Usage for traffic stops:

a.	15 minutes	75,000/15 minutes min.
b.	30 minutes	150,000
c.	60 minutes	300,000

Court Appearance Schedule

These fees **MUST** be paid immediately after my case is finished. Failure to pay fines and fees will have an **additional fee of \$7,500.00 for breach of contract.**

Demand for Appearance in court: My Appearance

a.	Under protest and duress:	75,000/hour
b.	Voluntarily	10,000/hour

Use of trade name material

a.	Name	
	1. under protest and duress:	50,000
	2. Voluntarily	10,000
b.	Drivers License	
	1. under protest and duress:	\$50,000
	2. Voluntarily	\$10,000
c.	Social Security Number	



Great Law of Peace



Competent Jurisdiction P.L. 8 Stat.484

1. under protest and duress:	\$100,000
2. Voluntarily	\$10,000
3. Miscellaneous Material	\$50,000

Produce any personal information for any kind of business interaction:

a. Financial Information	100,000
b. Drivers License	10,000
c. Social Security Number	250,000
d. Any documents produced by me	15,000 per document

Time usage for court appearances:

a. 30 minutes	
1. Under Protest and Duress	\$50,000
2. Voluntarily	\$10,000
b. 60 minutes	
1. Under Protest and Duress	\$100,000
2. Voluntarily	\$20,000
c. 90 minutes or more	
1. Under Protest and Duress	150,000
2. Voluntarily	30,000

Trespass-Fee Schedule

Trespass by public official(s), police officer(s), judge(s), attorney(s), Corporation(s)and other fictional entities as well as all others who desire to contract:

a. Failure to honor God Given Rights	\$100,000
b. Failure to honor Oath of Office	\$50,000
c. Failure to honor Constitutional Oath	\$50,000
d. Failure to honor Written and/or Oral Word	\$25,000
e. Silence/Dishonor/Default	\$25,000
f. Failure to honor /No Bond	\$25,000
g. Phone call to telephone number used by Secured	

Private Response to Public Notice Is Retaliation

True and De Jure Natural Peoples – Heirs to the Land



Great Law of Peace



Competent Jurisdiction P.L. 8 Stat.484

	Party including from alleged debt collectors	\$ 5,000 each
h.	Telephone message left on Secured Party phone Service or equipment	\$ 5,000 each
i.	Use of Street Address/Mailing location of Secured Party	\$ 5,000 each
j.	Time Waiting for Scheduled Service	\$1,000 Minimum or per hour
k.	Detention from Free Movement and/or cuffed	\$ 75,000 Minimum or per hour
l.	Incarceration [per hour]	\$100,000 Minimum or
m.	Failure to Follow Federal and/or State Statutes, Codes, Rules and/or Regulations	\$50,000
n.	Failure to State a Claim upon which Relief Can Be Granted	
o.	Failure to Present a Living Injured Party	\$500,000
p.	Failure to Provide Contract Signed by the Parties	\$100,000
q.	Failure to Provide IRS 1099OID(s), and Other IRS Reporting Form(s) Requirements upon Request	\$100,000*
r.	Default By Non Response or Incomplete Response	\$100,000*
s.	Fraud	\$1,000,000*
t.	Racketeering	\$1,000,000*
u.	Theft of Public Funds	\$1,000,000*
v.	Theft of Private Funds	\$1,000,000*
w.	Dishonor in Commerce	\$1,000,000*
x.	Failure to pay Counterclaim in full within (30) Thirty Calendar Days of Default as set forth herein	\$1,000,000**
y.	Perverting of Justice Judgment	\$1,000,000*
z.	Use of Common-law Trade-name/Trade-mark After One Warning (per each occurrence)	\$250,000 Each
aa.	Forcing psychiatric evaluations	\$500,000 per day
bb.	Refusal to provide adequate and proper nutrition while incarcerated	\$50,000 per day
cc.	Refusal to provide proper exercise while incarcerated	\$50,000 per day

Private Response to Public Notice Is Retaliation

True and De Jure Natural Peoples – Heirs to the Land



dd.	Refusal to provide proper dental care while incarcerated	\$50,000 per day
ee.	Forced giving of body fluids	\$5,000,000 per day
ff.	Forced injections/inoculations, vaccines	\$10,000,000 per day
gg.	Confiscation/kidnapping of a body not a US Citizen	\$1,000,000 per day
hh.	Corporate State continuing a mortgage for more Than five years in violation of Banking Act of 1864 which takes precedence over current Statutes at large	\$ 1,500,000 per day
ii.	Attempted extortion of funds from birth certificate account, Social security account or any other associated accounts by fraud, deception and or Forgery by any agent, entity or corporation	\$5,000,000 per charge
jj.	Attempted extortion of signature	\$5,000,000 per charge
kk.	Attempted forgery of signature	\$5,000,000 per charge

*Per Occurrence and Includes any Third-Party Defendant

** All claims are stated in US Dollars which means that a US Dollar will be defined, for this purpose as a One Ounce Silver Coin of .999 pure silver or the equivalent par value as established by law or the exchange rate, as set by the US Mint, whichever is the higher amount, for a certified One Ounce Silver Coin (US Silver Dollar) at the time of the first day of default as set forth herein; if the claim is to be paid in Federal Reserve Notes, Federal Reserve Notes will only be assessed at Par Value as indicated above.

Total damages will be assessed as the total amount of the damages as set forth herein times three (3) for a total of all damages as set forth in subsections a-w added to three (3) times the damages for punitive or other additional damages.

Kidnapping (If an alleged officer removes free soul more than 5 feet from free soul's property without just cause, it IS kidnapping)	\$1,000,000
---	-------------

Services to others and/or Corporation(s):

a. Studying while under threat, duress, coercion	\$500 per hour \$75,000 per hour
b. Analyzing while under threat, duress, coercion	\$500 per hour \$75,000 per hour
c. Research while under threat, duress, coercion	\$500 per hour \$75,000 per hour
d. Preparing Documents while under threat, duress, coercion	\$500 per hour \$75,000 per hour

Private Response to Public Notice Is Retaliation

True and De Jure Natural Peoples – Heirs to the Land



- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| e. Answering Questions
while under threat, duress, coercion | \$500 per hour
\$75,000 per hour |
| f. Providing Information
while under threat, duress, coercion | \$500 per hour
\$75,000 per hour |

Pursuant to: Civil Orders of June 10th, 2014, and July 4th, 2014, Issued to All Members of the Domestic Police Forces, US Marshals Service, the Provost Marshal, Members of the American Bar Association and the American Armed Services:

All birthright State Citizens of *the United States of America* are specifically enjoined from engaging in any activity contrary to the health, welfare, safety, and benefit of their fellow State Citizens, or will otherwise be recognized as **criminals** regardless of what uniforms they wear or what authorities they pretend to have. If **corporate “President” Obama** should order any member of the “US military” or any armed “agency personnel” — BATF, IRS, NSA, FEMA, etc. — to open fire upon *American State Citizens*, it would constitute a **war crime** against non-combatant civilians and it would be immediately recognized as such throughout the world.

For all military and civilian-based defense and law enforcement agencies the rule to be observed is: if you can’t do it as a *private* individual, you can’t do it as a *public* officer.

Any State Citizen who is forced to open fire on federally or federal “State” or “STATE” funded personnel in defense of property or life will be recognized as **a non-combatant civilian** without exception, held harmless, and supported by all members of the American Armed Forces of THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and all American State Militias. Any State Citizen so imposed upon by those in his or her employment or hired by those in his or her employment in any capacity whatsoever including “elected” officials, will be entitled to **full reparations** in the amount of \$5,000,000.00 USD or the equivalent at the time of the damage incurred, **for every death**; \$2,500,000.00 USD or the equivalent at the time of the damage, **for every permanent disability**. They shall also be owed **full reparations** for all property damage incurred and up to eighty (80) times compensatory damages at the discretion of a jury of their peers.

AN UNREBUTTED AFFIDAVIT STANDS AS TRUTH IN COMMERCE. (12 Pet. 1:25; Heb. 6:13-15;) Claims made in your affidavit, if not rebutted, emerge as the truth of the matter. Legal Maxim: "He who does deny, admits."

If invoiced, payment is due 15 days after receipt date.

Make all payments to: Allodial American National Indigenous Tribal Government Trust / Estate
Near [Ohio Republic Territory]

BE THIS A PUBLIC REMINDER AND A CALL TO PUT ON PUBLIC NOTICE

that beyond a shadow of common competence, any private response, act or action in private, performance in private, and especially any private encounter with any People in whom this Affidavit of Fac – Lawful Notice and Injunction has been produced and provided is and shall be known in any form or fashion to be **Agitation, Aggravation, Antagonization, Declaration of War, Deprivation of Rights, Dishonor, Retaliation**, etc.: **CRIMINAL and PUNISHABLE.**

Sherer v. Cullen, 481 F 946

"There can be no sanction or penalty
imposed upon one because of this exercise
of constitutional rights."

Private Response to Public Notice Is Retaliation



The Allodial American National Consulate for
“We the People” of Allodial America
-Northeast Territory; Ohio Republic-

Prepared and delivered by:
zafeer luckee amaru khan el-bey
and nature naheem el-bey and for:
“We The People” of all of America
by Allodial American National Consulate

I am _____,
Authorized Representative Natural Person, In Propria Persona:
nature el bey, Consul General
ALL Rights Reserved: U.C.C. 1-103
Allodial American National Indigenous Tribal Government
C/o 1215 Arapahoe Rd Se
Near [Massillon, OH Republic DMM 602 1.3e(2)]
Non-Domestic/ Non-Assumpsit
Priority-Exempt from Levy, Without Prejudice

I am _____,
Authorized Representative Natural Person, In Propria Persona:
zafeer luckee amaru khan el-bey, Co-Consul General
ALL Rights Reserved: U.C.C. 1-103
Allodial American National Indigenous Tribal Government
C/o 1215 Arapahoe Rd Se
Near [Massillon, OH Republic DMM 602 1.3e(2)]
Non-Domestic/ Non-Assumpsit
Priority-Exempt from Levy, Without Prejudice

WITNESS

Let this document stand as truth before the Almighty Supreme Creator, and let it be established before men according as the scripture saith: *But if they will not listen, take one or two others along, so that every matter may be established by the testimony of two or three witness. "Matthew 18:16. "In the mouth of two or three witnesses, shall every word be established " 2 Corinthians 13:1.*

Witness #1

Witness #2

Witness #1 Signature

Witness #2 Signature



Great Law of Peace



Competent Jurisdiction P.L. 8 Stat.484





Great Law of Peace



Competent Jurisdiction P.L. 8 Stat.484



END NOTES

i Copyright certificates registered in the United States Department of justice under Truth A1-Library of Congress Copyright Office – which reveal, at law, the conditions of intercourse between the indigenous Moors and the occupational European nations, with whom the moors have Treaties. This affirms the pre-existing Status of the Moors n all matters of interchange, Commerce, and Law with the European side of the Nation. The specific Copyright certificate of note: Clock of Destiny Moorish American National Card of Identification, with Zodiac Constitution, has:

REGISTRATION NO. AA222141 CLASS A*

THIS NUMBER REFERS TO:

THE CODE OF LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA OF A GENERAL AND PERMANENT
CHARACTER IN FORCE JANUARY 3, 135 134 EDITION

ii Natural born American national of the de jure united States of America and not a U.S. citizen. A “national” per sec.1101 (a) (21) and 8 USC sec 1101 (a) (22) and “non-citizen National” per USC sec. 1452, not subject to the exclusive legislative civil jurisdiction and general sovereignty of the political body but is indirectly protected by it and may claim its protection when abroad.

iii STATE NATIONAL

An **American State National** is either:

- (1) naturally born on the land and soil of an American State such as Ohio, or
- (2) after being naturalized as a United States Citizen, is a foreign-born man or woman who voluntarily accepts and publishes their adoption of a specific American State as their permanent home and domicile. A State National is not acting as a citizen of any government and owes no obligations to government beyond keeping the peace and reporting crimes.

As a completely unincorporated People, a State National is sovereign and private and generally immune from prosecution until and unless they take some action that causes actual physical harm to someone else or someone else’s property, whereupon they are subject to the Common Law of the County and State where they live or where the alleged crime is committed.

A State National can be arrested for cause by peacekeeping officials but is not generally subject to private courts or to arrest by private law enforcement officers.

By definition, a State National is a civilian and an Internationally Protected Person and is owed The Law of Peace. A State National may be elected to Public Office, whereupon they become subject to their Affirmation of Office. State Nationals are the “people” of each State and populate the National Soil Jurisdiction.

iv UNIFIED MAINE COMMON LAW GRAND JURY, LEX NATURALES DEI GRATIA,

Pope Francis: Civil Orders July 4th,2014 and June 10th, 2014

David Robinson, 3 Linnell Circle, Brunswick, Maine 04011

Phone 207-798-4695 • Email: drobin88@comcast.net

ANDROSCOGIN • AROOSTOOK • CUMBERLAND • FRANKLIN • HANCOCK • KENNEBEC • KNOX •
• LINCOLN • OXFORD • PENOBSCOT • PISCATAQUIS • SAGADAHOC • SOMERSET • WALDO •
• WASHINGTON • YORK •

Psa. 89:14 “Justice and judgment are the habitation of thy throne : mercy and truth shall go before thy face.”

ALL CONTRACTS ARE NULL AND VOID FOR FRAUD

v The Constitution of the United States - PUBLIC STATUTE AT LARGE, VOLUME 1 Page 10-22

The governmental construct: **Executive, Legislative and Judiciary** branches of government that parallels the original three-party matriarchal system, **The Constitution of the Five Nations - or - The Iroquois Book of the Great Law.**

vi Treaty with Morocco 1787 and 1836 - PUBLIC STATUTE AT LARGE, VOLUME 8

The Treaty agreement between the indigenous Moors and the occupational European nations through **the Constitution of the United States - PUBLIC STATUTE AT LARGE, VOLUME 1 Page 10-22.**

vii AMERICAN DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

(Adopted at the third plenary session, held on June 15, 2016) THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

RECALLING the contents of resolution AG/RES. 2867 (XLIV-O/14), “Draft American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,” as well as all the previous resolutions on this issue;

RECALLING also the “Declaration on the Rights of the Indigenous Peoples in the Americas,” document AG/DEC. 79 (XLIV-O/14), which reaffirms that progress in promoting and effectively protecting the rights of the indigenous peoples of the Americas is a priority for the Organization of American States;

RECOGNIZING the valuable support provided by the member states, observer states, the organs, agencies, and entities of the Organization of American States for the process within the Working Group to Prepare the Draft American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;

RECOGNIZING as well the important participation of indigenous peoples of the Americas in the process of preparing this Declaration; and

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Great Law of Peace



Competent Jurisdiction P.L. 8 Stat.484

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the significant contribution that the indigenous peoples of the Americas have made to humanity,
RESOLVES: To adopt the following Draft American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.1/, 2/
The member states of the Organization of American States (hereinafter the states),
RECOGNIZING That the rights of indigenous peoples are both essential and of historic significance to the present and future of the Americas;
The important presence in the Americas of indigenous peoples and their immense contribution to development, plurality, and cultural diversity and reiterating our commitment to their economic and social well-being, as well as the obligation to respect their rights and cultural identity; and
That the existence of indigenous cultures and peoples of the Americas is important to humanity; and
REAFFIRMING that indigenous peoples are original, diverse societies with their own identities that form an integral part of the Americas;
CONCERNED that indigenous peoples have suffered from historic injustices as a result of, inter alia, their colonization and dispossession of their lands, territories and resources, thus preventing them from exercising, in particular, their right to development in accordance with their own needs and interests;
RECOGNIZING the urgent need to respect and promote the inherent rights of indigenous peoples which derive from their political, economic and social structures and from their cultures, spiritual traditions, histories and philosophies, especially their rights to their lands, territories and resources;
RECOGNIZING FURTHER that respect for indigenous knowledge, cultures and traditional practices contributes to sustainable and equitable development and proper management of the environment;
BEARING IN MIND the progress achieved at the international level in recognizing the rights of indigenous peoples, especially the 169 ILO Convention and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;
BEARING IN MIND ALSO the progress made in nations of the Americas, at the constitutional, legislative, and jurisprudential levels to safeguard, promote, and protect the rights of indigenous peoples, as well as the political will of states

viii **THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFEDERACY - KAYANEREHKOWA - GREAT LAW OF PEACE**

The Iroquois Great Law of Peace was a constitution that established a democracy between five Iroquois-speaking tribes—the Seneca, Cayuga, Oneida, Onondaga, and Mohawk. This group of five nations, called the Iroquois Confederacy, was established around 1450. The Great Law of Peace was thought to have been produced shortly after the Iroquois Confederacy was formed and was recorded on wampum belts [belts made with ornamental shells]. The original purpose of this constitution was to end years of bloody battle between these five nations. Below are excerpts from an English translation of the Great Law of Peace.

2. Roots have spread out from the Tree of the Great Peace, one to the north, one to the east, one to the south and one to the west. The name of these roots is the Great White Roots and their nature is Peace and Strength. If any man or any nation outside the Five Nations shall obey the laws of the Great Peace and make their disposition [swear their allegiance] to the Lords of the Confederacy, they may trace the Roots to the Tree and if their minds are clean and they are obedient and promise to obey the wishes of the Confederate Council, they shall be welcomed to take shelter beneath the Tree of the Long Leaves.
5. The council of the Mohawk shall be divided into three parties as follows: Tekarihoken, Ayonhwhathah, and Skadekariwade are the first party; Sharenhowaneh, Deyoenhegwehn, and Oghrenghrehgowah the second party, and Kehennakrineh, Aghstawenserrenthah, and Shoskoharowaneh are the third party. The third party is to listen only to the discussion of the first and second parties and if an error is made or the proceeding is irregular they are to call attention to it, and when the case is right and properly decided by the two parties they shall confirm the decision of the two parties and refer the case to the Seneca Lords for their decision. When the Seneca Lords have decided in accord [agreement] with the Mohawk Lords, the case or question shall be referred to the Cayuga and Oneida Lords on the opposite side of the house.
16. If the conditions which arise at any future time call for an addition to or change of this law, the case shall be carefully considered and if a new beam [law] seems necessary or beneficial, the proposed change shall be voted upon and if adopted it shall be called, "Added to the Rafter."
24. The chiefs of the League of Five Nations shall be mentors of the people for all time. The thickness of their skins shall be seven spans, which is to say that they shall be proof against anger, offensive action and criticism. Their hearts shall be full of peace and good will and their minds filled with a yearning for the welfare of the people of the league. With endless patience, they shall carry out their duty. Their firmness shall be tempered with a tenderness for their people.
92. If a nation, part of a nation, or more than one nation within the Five Nations should in any way endeavor [try] to destroy the Great Peace by neglect or violating its laws and resolve to dissolve the Confederacy such a nation or such nations shall be deemed guilty of treason and called enemies of the Confederacy and the Great Peace.
93. Whenever a specially important matter or a great emergency is presented before the Confederate Council and the nature of the matter affects the entire body of Five Nations threatening their utter [complete] ruin, then the Lords of the Confederacy must submit the matter to the decision of their people and the decision of the people shall affect the decision of the Confederate Council. This decision shall be a confirmation of the voice of the people.
94. The men of every clan of the Five Nations shall have a Council Fire ever burning in readiness for a council of the clan. When it seems necessary for a council to be held to discuss the welfare of the clans, then the men may gather the fire. This council shall have the same rights as the council of the women.
95. The women of every clan of the Five Nations shall have a Council Fire ever burning in readiness for a council of the clan. When in their opinion it seems necessary for the interest of the people they shall hold a council and their decision and recommendation shall be introduced before the Council of Lords by the War Chief for its consideration. From "The Constitution of the Five Nations" from the New York State Museum Bulletin, Albany, NY, April 1, 1916.

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